

ROOSEVELT, OR NOBODY, PERKINS TELLS MOOSE

WEATHER—Showers probable to-night and Wednesday.

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1916, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916.

18 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

LORD KITCHENER KILLED AT SEA; HIS STAFF LOST AS SHIP SINKS

"WE ARE FOR ROOSEVELT; NO SECOND CHOICE NOW OR ANY TIME," SAYS PERKINS

Bull Moose Manager Delivers What Amounts to an Ultimatum—Attacks Hughes Boomers for Making Capital Out of Flag Speech.

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—New York's Bull Moose herd broke out of the Perkins corral today. Repudiating all attempts of the National leaders to dicker and negotiate with Republicans, they started a stampede for Roosevelt to be nominated by the Progressive Convention, regardless of consequences.

Meanwhile Perkins himself issued two statements. In one he told the Bull Moose delegates they were for Roosevelt and had no second choice. In the other he declared to the general public that Roosevelt had never declared he would not support Hughes. In this statement he criticized the Hughes men for seeking to make capital out of the speech on the flag made by the Justice in Washington.

The delegation met at noon and elected Oscar Straus Chairman and John J. O'Connell of Brooklyn Floor Leader. Then they turned the meeting into a whoop-up roar for direct and immediate action.

They brought in Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, chief of the so-called faction; Victor Mordock of Kansas, another radical, and every declaration of independence, every denunciation of political deals aroused wild cheers.

O'Connell supplied the text with a declaration that "New Yorkers have come here with only one idea, and that is of nominating Theodore Roosevelt and no one else. We will not admit the possibility of a second choice. Those leaders who have been on the ground for the past week in the intricacies of negotiation need the punch from the outside given to them by us."

STRAUS CALLS FOR ROOSEVELT REGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES.

Oscar Straus, inspired by the excitement, declaimed in lofty oratory on the idealism of the Simon pure Progressive movement, winding up with the statement, "We have come to the conclusion that regardless of consequences our standard bearer must be our beloved and inspired leader Theodore Roosevelt."

For two hours oratory was on tap, the delegates working themselves up to a passion of independence and repudiation of any understandings with Republicans excepting on the basis of Roosevelt's nomination. Then they set out to round up other States and organize to take control of the National Convention to-morrow should Perkins and his allies attempt to hold them back.

Meantime, in his luxurious suite in the Blackstone Hotel, the closest in town, Perkins was continuing his conferences and negotiations with straight goods Republicans. He said he expected to be at this all day and had nothing yet to announce as to results.

Meagre news from behind the closed doors indicated that the bipartisan dickering had been narrowed down to two candidates—Roosevelt and Hughes.

The report was that Roosevelt preferred Root as second choice because of the latter's bold and unequivocal

HUGHES BOOM GETS A BIG BOOST ON FLAG SPEECH

Backers of His Candidacy Declare He Has Shown He is for Preparedness.

By Martin Green.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Hughes boom was boosted immensely today by the news from Washington that Justice Hughes had declared himself on the question of preparedness at a school commencement. Differences about the issue of preparedness has been the most formidable barrier against a joining of the Hughes and Roosevelt forces.

Without committing himself to anything Justice Hughes has either made himself or been made, up to yesterday, the dominating figure of this convention. Now he has come out and put himself on record, his friends say, and it is up to the forces opposing him to admit he stands pat on the Roosevelt platform, or to advance in open attack on the ground that he has not been sufficiently radical.

Definite news of the declaration of Justice Hughes did not reach Chicago until almost midnight. As the report spread tired political leaders antagonistic to the Hughes candidacy were routed out of bed, and by 3 o'clock this morning there were several conferences in the Congress and Blackstone hotels.

The Hughes boomers consider what their candidate said at the commencement of the National Cathedral School is sufficient. This little school commencement incident is bound to play an important part in the proceedings of the two conventions for it puts Justice Hughes on record in the only public statement he has made since his name has been put before the people as a candidate.

CARD INDEX PROVES CONVENTION UNSTAMPED.

Hughes managers, who were routed out of bed early this morning and told of what had happened in Washington proceeded to dare Col. Roosevelt to attack the stand of Mr.

SHOTS AND BRICKS FLY AS POLICEMEN BATTLE WITH MOB

Ten Bluecoats Attacked by Striking Bricklayers at Montgomery and Water Streets.

LONGSHOREMEN MIX IN.

Irishmen, at War With Italians, Come to Aid of Injured Patrolmen.

Bullets, bricks and stones were exchanged between a group of ten policemen and a riotous mob of striking bricklayers, longshoremen and gangsters at Montgomery and Water Streets today. As a result of the affray all the policemen who participated in it are nursing stone and brick bruises and six of their opponents are under arrest charged with disturbing the peace.

The riot grew out of labor troubles in the six-story loft building that is being erected on the scene of conflict by D. C. Weeks and Sons, general contractors, of No. 1123 Broadway. The troubles are due to rivalry between two unions of bricklayers, one composed of Irishmen and the other of Italians.

A strike of the Italian laborers was called last Friday, and all responded to the order but five. This morning three automobiles loaded with Italians arrived in front of the building, and the occupants, forcing their way inside, ordered the five men to quit work. An argument ensued that attracted Policeman Arthur O'Keefe.

A crowd gathered before the building a number of striking longshoremen from New Haven Pier No. 37, East River, were drawn to the scene by curiosity. O'Keefe, meanwhile, had ordered the Italians to disperse. A brick thrown from the building knocked him to the ground.

O'Keefe scrambled to his feet and handed his whistle to an onlooker, ordering him to blow it for assistance. As the man raised the whistle to his lips two shots were fired at him from one of the automobiles. O'Keefe promptly fired five shots in the air.

At this point four other automobiles loaded with Italians arrived and the striking longshoremen, believing that they contained strikebreakers, opened an attack. O'Keefe's shots had attracted nine other policemen and, justly swinging their sticks they called in.

In a few seconds the street was filled with longshoremen and Italians hammering each other and taking pot shots at the little group of policemen with revolvers, bricks and rocks.

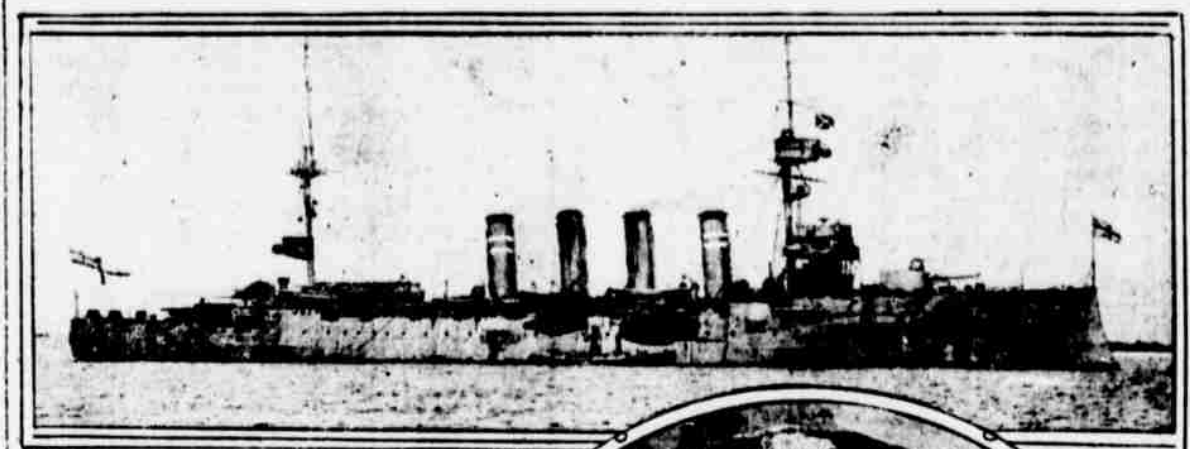
The police were greatly outnumbered and were in danger of defeat when a score or more of Irishmen who live in the neighborhood aligned themselves with the bluecoats and hurled rocks and bricks at the rioters. A well aimed brick had struck Policeman Deppert of the Oak Street Station in the right eye and several others were out of the fight because of blows in the stomach from bricks.

At the height of the melee the automobiles, which had caused the trouble, retreated, followed by a fusillade of shots from the policemen. The police captured one car, containing six men, however.

The longshoremen, when they found they had joined in a fight in which they had no interest, retreated to their pocket line, nursing black eyes and bruises. Several of the policemen went to nearby drugstores and hospitals for treatment.

Four of the men arrested were ar-

Dead British War Lord and His Probable Successor; British Ship Which Was Sunk



THE HAMPSHIRE—BRITISH CRUISER.



Gen. Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON

raigned before Magistrate Corrigan in the Centre Street Police Station charged with disorderly conduct. They are:

Frank Fumo, a saloon keeper of No. 349 East Fourteenth Street.

John Lasorsa, a bricklayer, of No. 330 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Joseph Tomacelli of No. 349 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Ferdinand De Cesar, a chauffeur, of No. 342 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Da Cesar told the magistrate that Fumo had hired his car for a pleasure trip. The Magistrate sentenced Fumo, Lasorsa and Tomacelli to the Workhouse for ten days and De Cesar for five days.

Vincent Stantimello, of No. 212 Chrystie Street and Joseph Guardini of No. 533 East Thirtieth Street, charged with assaulting Policeman O'Keefe, will be arraigned later.

BROOKLYN BOY INTERNEED FOR SINN FEIN REVOLT

State Department Receives Word of Disposition of Case of John J. Kilgallon.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—John J. Kilgallon, the nineteen-year-old Brooklyn boy, who was held in connection with the Sinn Fein revolt, has been interned under the DeBono of the Reich Act according to advice in the State Department today.

FORTY ROBBED IN CLUB.

Card Players Held Up by Three Handfuls Who Got Big Money.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—Three holdups broke up a card game at the Prospect Social Club, in the downtown section of the city, early today. Forty and robbed forty visitors, relieving them of money variously estimated at from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and made their escape.

Kitchener, Hero of Nation, Rallied Britain for War; Quadrupled Army in Year

Soldier, Called for Herculean Task, and Trusted by People.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener, Great Britain's man of ice and iron, was one of the most picturesque figures in military life during the last quarter of a century. A soldier from his boyhood, he earned honor after honor because of his intrepid bravery and wonderful organizing ability. He was the embodiment of military unrelenting, stern as a Cromwell and, withal, just.

Cold and calculating, his was not a nature to win friends, but his ability was such that he was admired and trusted absolutely by the nation he served as soldier for more than twenty years. In recent years it had come to be that the name of Kitchener was a fetish with which to conjure. With Kitchener, the English people felt defeat was impossible.

Great as were Lord Kitchener's accomplishments as a soldier, his reputation as a statesman was not less. He was called to the post of Hereditary duty of his career with the outbreak of the European conflict. When the war clouds began to gather in the summer of 1914 Kitchener happened to be in England. He had just returned from India, where he was serving as British agent, had accepted an Earlship from King George and was being discussed for the Viceroyship of India.

Within a few hours after England's

MINE SINKS HAMPSHIRE WITH BRITISH WAR LORD AND HIS PARTY ON BOARD

Admiral Jellicoe Officially Announces Sinking of the Warship as She Was Taking War Minister Kitchener and His Staff to Russia.

NO TRACE OF THE VICTIMS FOUND AFTER EXPLOSION

LONDON, June 6.—It is announced by the Admiralty that Lord Kitchener, British Minister of War, and almost his entire staff were killed on board the British cruiser Hampshire, which has been sunk by a torpedo or mine off the Orkney Islands, on the northern coast of Scotland.

There was great loss of life among the officers and crew of the warship. The Admiralty's statement indicated that the Hampshire was torpedoed. The official announcement follows:

"I have to report with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Capt. Herbert J. Savill, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 8 o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north-northwest and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot, and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present. As the whole shore has been searched from the seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivor.

"No report has yet been received from the search party on shore. H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

Accompanying Earl Kitchener as his staff were Hugh James O'Beirne, former Chancellor of the British Embassy at Petrograd and former Minister at Sofia; O. A. Fitzgerald, Earl Kitchener's Private Military Secretary; Brigadier General Ellershaw and Sir Frederick Donaldson. Sir William Robertson took over the War Secretary's duties temporarily when Earl Kitchener started on his ill-fated journey. On Saturday and again yesterday he had audiences with King George. The General has the full confidence of the country.

The main base of the British High Seas Fleet is supposed to be in the neighborhood of the Islands north of Scotland. For this reason it is believed Lord Kitchener with his staff went to the Orkney Islands for the purpose of reviewing the battle fleet before proceeding to Russia for a conference with high officials concerning the conduct of the war. Such a conference would have been of special significance in view of the general Russian offensive which is now under way along the 250-mile front from Pultva to Kolki.

Naval officers express the opinion that the cruiser Hampshire must have struck a mine, as it would have to be an exceedingly lucky shot for a torpedo to "get" a ship with her speed and under the conditions of the sea, which was very rough.

The Hampshire, while an old boat and not fit for fleet action, was fast enough for patrol and blockade work. She carried a crew of between 400 and 500 men.

When the news of the sinking of the Hampshire was received in London a meeting of the British War Council was immediately called. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, who probably will become the head of the War Office; Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, attended the council.

The Orkney Islands, off which the Hampshire went down, are off the north coast of Scotland. The Hampshire was on her way into the Atlantic and around the northern end of the Scandinavian Peninsula into the White Sea. Earl Kitchener probably intended to debark at Archangel. The Hampshire was one of the Devonshire class of six cruisers. She was built in 1908, and normally carried 655 men. She displaced 10,850

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)
(Entries on Page 10)